GERMAN ARMIES FAIL TO MAKE GAINS ON HUNDREDS OF MILES OF BATTLE FRONT, WHILE ALLIES SCORE MARKED SUCCESSES

Teutons More Than Ever on Defensive as Allies Tighten Bands of Steel.

FIERCE COUNTER ATTACKS **BROKEN EVERYWHERE**

Rumania's Troops Seem Certain to Force Great Austrian

RUSSIANS PUSHING

Believed Eventual Goal Is Constantinople-French and British Press Advances in West-Russians Draw Nearer Lemberg.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

"After tenacious resistance and infliction of huge losses on the enemy pared positions. "After many fruitless and costly

assaults against our positions the emy was enabled to occupy a section of our trenches. "In order to straighten out lines

slightly to stronger positions." The enemy has gained an unim

Our troops are counter-attacking

Thus does the headquarters of the declaration that all tremendous enemy attacks have been repulsed on the eastern or western front. Germany records daily repeated severe repulses for the foe. She admits—never without some remark indicating the heroism of her troops or the sagacity of her military leaders—that the enemy has gained. She continues to voice the stoutest tenacity of purpose, and heralds the courage and fortitude of her peoples, but it is significant that the kaiser and his cohorts who handle the reins of government, in practically every public utterance, in weeks past, have strikingly appealed for the continuation of confidence, indicating there exists a doubt.

Whatever Germany's ideals, whatever her hopes, her aspirations, the fact that strictly Teutonic armies have not in ten days scored more than the most trivial success at any point along the hundreds of miles of battle front stands out markedly.

the defensive and the entrance of Rumania into the More Than Ever on struggle has only entral powers in practically every direction. As the days pass the armies fight- Black sea coast. Already it is reportstill further striking gains before the winter closes in on all beligerents and the great forces on all fronts settle down to a period of fighting under adverse ather conditions. Apparently it is the purpose of the allied commanders, who because military plans, to regain the anomal amount of territory now occurred military plans, to regain the anomal amount of territory now occurred or the french and British on western front and the renewed of the comparative inaction arrives. The comparative inaction arrives. The comparative inaction arrives on the french and British on western front and the renewed of the first of the french and British on the first of the french and British on the first of the cast.

This natural defense is even stronger than the system of forts erected at Tutraken, because of the fact that forters and the proportions, the day sees the worthless in the present struggle, while proportions, the day sees the strength of the Bulgarian lines fronting

lattle fronts, developments in recent front to such an extent that whatever

One of Importance. importance of the various

The Russian advance southward cases have brought this situation to the through Rumania does not alone offer transpires it will have striking weight in the settlement of the great struggle.

Turkey Menaced

grave menace Offering the most desperate resisting the most des in the settlement of the great struggle.

Turkey Menaced even Constantif, in fact, the operations do not bring by Russian Moves. timople itself is Germans Forced



SCENE OF BITTER FIGHTING BETWEEN BURUNGER

Flers

WHERE RUMANIANS, AUSTRIAN BULGARIANS. RUSSIANS TURKS ARE FIGHTING.

Rumanians Have paign Transylvania Accomplished Much. in the imme-German imperial army tell the story diate future, her general advance has of reverses in the great war which not proceeded with the rapidity exontinues to bathe the fields of Europe pected in allied capitals, in view of the of many nations. Germany fact that the Austrians and Hungarians is making no claims of striking had practically denuded their line along which thrilled the minds and the Rumanian frontier to aid in arrestearts of the Teutonic peoples and built ing the Russian advance beyond the during the first two years Carpatnians in Bukowina and Galicia. of the war. Germany no longer chroni- It is declared the comparatively slow cles the rapid envelopment of vast sections of enemy territory. Rather, Germany is telling of successful advances of the enemy in practically every big arena of war of stands firm in the declaration that all tremendous enemy lished much at this early stage, in view of the fact that it there so communication and revictualling have not been thoroughly stablished. Looking at the whole situation from an absolutely impartial viewpoint, the Rumanians have accomplished much at this early stage, in view of the fact that it takes some times the comparatively slow.

But the invasion of Rumania seems Germany today is more than ever on destined to be short-lived unless the Bulgarians Bulgar Invasion throw vast made more com- May Be Short-Lived. forces into plex the ways the fighting in this section from the and means of extricating herself from Danube to the Black sea, for the Rusthe bands of steel which surround the sians are sending immense forces southward ing under the colors of the entente show ed that a tremendous battle is under no signs of lessening their effort; in fact, way. It would appear that the Rusduring the past ten days their activities sians have been left to defend the have been increased, with the promise greater portion of southern Rumanian Tutraken, because of the fact that fortresses have proved to be absolutely
worthless in the present struggle, while
well established ground positions flanking streams of any proportion invariably have proved to be the greatest
of obstacles to advancing armies. The
Rumanians or Russians evidently will
throw great forces along this front in
order to arrest any possible chance of
a Bulgarian march on Bucharest.

strength of the Bulgarian lines fronting and great Russian forces pushing southward toward Bulgaria. And in the more isolated section of Albania the Rumanians or Russians evidently will find the more isolated section have assumed some importance because of the likeliance of our of the Bulgarian line in accession of the Bulgarian march on Bucharest.

The advance of the Bulgarian in the Dobrudja region, which was taken Bulgarian sat the result of the Balkan wars, offers the least resistance to the Bhlgars because of its glack of prepared fortifications and natural defenses. This movement, though the Balkan arena a few weegs ago was a decided third, when one considered and the fortifications and natural defenses. This movement, though the Balkan arena a few weegs ago was a decided third, when one considered Falkan Arena Now the relative from the Bulgarian frontier and delay, if possible, indefinitely the Slavic progress into Bulgaria proper.

Lesboeufse BRITISH CAPTURE FALFEMONT FARM AND GAIN EDGE OF LEUZE WOOD BRITISH ARE ONLY 400 YARDS FROM COMBLES FARM Hardecourt e_Forest Epipe de Malasaise Bouchavesnes FRENCH GAIN HOPITAL FARM MARRIERES WOOD AND AUG. OMMIECOURT Flaucourt Becquincourt Assevillers: Soyecourt Athies StChrist Pargny Libons Chaulnes WHERE FRENCH HAVE TAKEN HUNDREDS OF YARDS OF GERMAN WHERE ARMIES BATTLE IN WEST.

and Russians are engaged in the chief fighting in the Balkan arena, there have been signs of renewed activity along the Macedonian front. The Franco-British forces have been shelling the Doiran section heavily for the past several days, and this may preface an infantry advance of some proportions. The fighting between the Bulgarians and the Serbians on the western section of the battle line has been several days, and this may preface an infantry advance of some proportions. The fighting between the Bulgarians and the Serbians on the western section of the battle line has been several days, and this may preface an infantry advance of some proportions. The fighting between the Bulgarians and the Serbians on the western section of the battle line has been several days and this may preface an infantry advance of some proportions. The fighting between the Bulgarians and the Serbians on the western section of the battle line has been several days and this may preface an infantry advance of some proportions. The fighting between the Bulgarians and the Serbians on the western section of fighting the most stubborn German counter attacks.

During the latter part of the week the German Attacks

Have Been Futile.

Have Been Futile. But have been stormed and these have been held against the most stubborn German counter attacks.

The Serbians claiming success at Lake Ostrova. The Bulgars have pressed no farther into Greece in the vicinity of the Struma to the east.

Have Been Futile. But have been several days sees thousands of German prisoners taken the advancing enemy. Each day sees thousands of German prisoners taken the menace to Bulgaria in other sections.

to the settlement of the great struggle. If in fact, the operations do not bring from the settlement of the great struggle. If in fact, the operations do not bring from the settlement of the great struggle. If the settlement of the great struggle is the settlement of the great struggle in the settlement of the great struggle is the settlement of the great struggle in the settlement of the great struggle is the settlement of the great struggle in the great strugg

Offering the most desperate resist- where German commanders are deating on the thirteen attacks against the French in

which may interfere with mere

Thrusting here, then there, Gen. Bru-

the Germanic Russians Gaining in forces along the Lemberg Drive. southernmost ections of the eastern front. The Germans, unable to gauge just where been unable to move forces from onsection to another to resist the enemy of this the Russians have been able to score striking gains during the past week, having advanced toward Lemberg both from the northeast and from berg both from the northeast and from
the southeast. The Russians have
progressed to a point within few miles
of. Halicz, which is considered the last
remaining strong defensive position to
the south of Lemberg, although it is
practically sixty miles from the Galician capital. This city already is reported in flames and in view of the
fact that the Russians also threaten
it from two sides, its fall in the immediate future is not without the
bounds of possibility.

The Russians also have made advances
in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski,
considered one of the keys to Kovel, but
the progress registered in this region has
not been of as striking character as that

not been of as striking character as that

In the northernmost sections of th

In the Carpathian regions the Russians are being greatly aided in their efforts by the Rumanians operating on the lower side of this mountain range, for the Austrians may be forced to retire over a wide territory to avoid being cut off to the rear by the Rumanians.

The Russian situation again is attracting great interest and allied capitals believe that Gen. Brusiloff, who is said to have taken fully 25,000 prisoners during the week, intends to press on until he

In the Austro-Italian arena there have een few events of striking proportions in recent days. But Little Fighting The Austrians have been at-

the week, intends to press on unti-has taken Lemberg, as well as Kovel.

on Italian Front. tacking the Italns at various points on the Trentine front ostensibly to relieve pressure on the armies defending Trieste, but Rome reports these attacks have been fruitless. The Italians have done little toward advancing further toward Trieste and have been subjected to severe bombardment from the hills to the east of Gorlzia, which are now held by the Austrians, who have been able to erect strong fortifications during the lull of the past three weeks. The Italian task of advancing further in this section will be made more difficult by their failure to closely and consistently follow up gains registered after Gorizia once fell into their hands.

UNCLE SAM'S SAILORS

Paymaster General McGowan's Comment on Allowance to Bluejackets for Subsistence.

ed body of men in the world, in the opinion of Paymaster General McGow-They are allowed 26 cents piece per day for rations, as against an allowance of 16 cents a day for the

an allowance of 16 cents a day for the enlisted men of the army.

Compared with foreign rations, the Yankee gets 1½ pounds of fresh bread per diem, in comparison to a British man-o'-war's man's one pound. The Britisher gets 8 ounces of fresh meat and 1½ pounds of vegetables; the American gets 1½ pounds of meat and 1½ pounds of vegetables. The British man of the figure on the Japanes sea table; potation of slightly more than 8,000,000 farm armials will get Galicia entire and so pound of fresh vegetables. The Frenchman gets a pint of wine with his dinner; the Italian likewise. Rice cuts a large figure on the Japanese sea table; potation of the German. But it is only England and the United States that make a specialty of furnishing fresh garden truck and plenty of it on board ship.

Additional Allowances.

The Yankee sailor also gets daily 2 ounces of coffee or cocoa, or half an ource of tee an engisth of a pint of wine with his dinner; the Evantical state of the San in the Croats, together with the Stovenes the boundary to the natural frontiers at the summits of the Alps. The long of the San in the Croats, together with the Stovenes.

The Yankee sailor also gets daily 2 ounces of coffee or cocoa, or half an ource of tee an engisth of a pint of wine province and province of tee an eighth of a pint of wine province and province of the san in the proposed changes will be abolished.

The Yankee sailor also gets daily 2 ounces of coffee or cocoa, or half an ource of tee an eighth of a pint of wine province and the content of the compared with the Austria has a stretched and immoral ambition or on the part of the compared with the Austria has a tertification of the Slav brownes.

The Yankee sailor also gets daily 2 ounces of coffee or cocoa, or half an ource of tee an eighth of a pint of wine province and the content should be compared with the Austria has a tertification of the Slav brownes. The proposed the proper of the present war. Lemping the provide on the part of the proposed of districts north of the carry than

Geographic Anatomy of Austria-Hungary to Suffer Amputation and Dismemberment in Event Victory Crowns Allied Armies

Germans, unable to gauge just where Russia, Italy, Serbia and Rumania Have Each Planned Extensive Surgical Operations on the Dual Empire's Present Territory in Planning a New Map of Europe.

> By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Author of "The Great War."

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OME months ago Bethmann-Hollweg suggested a peace made on the basis of the war map of that moment. The map has been somewhat altered since and the recent entrance of Rumania has served to remind all observers, German and Austrian as well as allied, that there is another map which in the minds of Rumanians, Slavs and Italians is to be the basis for the redrawing of the frontiers of Austria-Hungary.

Before Italy entered the conflict certain lines were drawn across the map of Austria-Hungary, by Italian statesmen in conference with Russian, French and British representatives. At the same moment and on behalf of Serbia, Russia drew other lines, meeting the Italian. In the days when Italian entrance had been assured Italian, French, British and Russian statesmen endeavored, by drawing yet more lines across the map of Austria-Hungary, to persuade Rumania to enlist. They failed at that time because Russia was losing battles, but the failure was not permanent and Rumania ultimately made her marks and joined the conflict.

If the allies win, then, we may be there is no certainty that Italy does not expect to take Fiume also, the only not expect to take Fiume also, the only nover concealed their longing to be a new map of the Adriatic and Hungary's unique seather than the changes will be The purposes port.

The Poles of Galicia in recent years what the changes will be. The purposes f the several Slav and Latin states that are fighting is not hidden; it is, in a at that kaleidoscopic thing one calls the ethnographic map of Francis

oseph's two kingdoms. Roughly, and only roughly, Rumania, from Austris and Hungary the portions of the two kingdoms populated mainly by Latins, Serbs, Rumanians, Poles and Russians.

Statistics of Partition.

If allied purpose prevails something ike 100,000 square miles, at the very that there will be a complete extincion of the nation, due to secession by peace by the Magyar state, a possibility out by no means a probability, now that tumania is a claimant for so much of

New York state, will be taken and livided among Austria's neighbors. This divided among Austria's neighbors. This territory had, before the war, a population of 17,000,000, or just a third of the total population of the dual monarchy; the area is materially more than a third of the total before the war.

The geographical divisions by which these parcels of Austrian and Hungarian property are known, are as follows: The Tyrol (the southern half), the coast lands (with Trieste), Dalmatia (with the islands of the Adriatic, but diminished by a ands of the Adriatic, but diminished by a thin paring left for Serbia), are to go to

Serbia's Share of Spoils.

This thin paring of Dalmatia, south of the mouth of the Narenta river; Bosnia, Herzegovina and a portion of Slavonia rill fall to Serbia. Transylvania, Bukovina and the Banat

of Temesvar will go to Rumania. Galicia will become Russlan

parcels are as follows:
Italy will take some 13,000 square miles. having a population of about 2,000,000. Of this population less than 800,000 are Italian, and the major fraction is Slay, Serb in Dalmatia and the islands, Slovenes about Trieste.

Rumania will receive 36,000 square miles, having a population of 4,800,000. Of this population a little more than half, 2,450,000 is Rumanian, 1,000,000 is Magyar, 700,000 German and 650,000 Slay; Serb in

Proportionately, Serbia's gains will

be greater. Bosnia, Dalmatia, the fraction of Slavonia, have an area of 21,000 square miles, materially more than that Russia and Italy are seeking to take of Serbia before the first Balkan war.

Scutari.
All told, Serbia hopes and expects gain 30,000 square miles, 25,000 comi rom Austria, and, save for a few

What Will Fall to Rumania.

Even greater are Rumanian ambitions war Rumania was a nation of 7,000,000 and her area was nearly 50,000 square

York state. The Balkan war gave her 3,000 square miles and 300,000 people taken from Bulgaria.

If she gets her prize in the Austrian campaign she will get over 36,000 square miles and become a kingdam with an area equal to that of the mainland of Italy. Her total population will be close to 12,000,000 and more than half of the new citizens will be Rumanian by race. In Transylvania, too, she will acquire the coal mines necessary to her industrial expansion. Shaped now like a crescent moon, Rumania will then become a solid block, no longer threatened with bisection by any attack coming from Austria.

Sentimentally, Transylvania has always exercised a great influence upon Rumanians, because it is really the home of many of the most famous of the members of the Rumanian race, just as Bosnia is really more potent than Serbia itself in the cultural history of the Serb race.

Rich Prize for Russia.

Russia. Galicia is one of the richest agricultural lands in all Europe and continent. By bringing her frontiers

dagyar has imposed his upon the Ru

manian.

As for the Bosnian Serb, he came unwillingly under Hapsburg rule, fighting
desperately after the congress of Berlin had presented him to Austria. He has prospered since, but prosperity has not proven in history a permanent sub-stitute for national and racial unity.

One detail of the partition is patentv iniquitous. The Italian purpose to

possess Dalmatia can be supported only upon historical grounds.

This region was once Roman and later Venetian. Its cities bear Italian names and contain some of the most famous of Roman ruins and of Venetian palaces and churches. But the population is overwhelmingly Slav, and its ambition is to become Serb, not Italian. Against this Italian purpose Russia protested, but in vain. Italian entrance into the war was conditioned upon the possession of practically all of Dalmatia, and there is small hope, now that Italy has fought so long, that she will forego her price.

orego her price.

But it has been an expensive tion. For most of the fighting

armies.

Travelers returning from Serbia, just before the disasters of last year, recount that the Serb, hearing that the Italian had announced his purpose to take Dalmatia, sadly commented there must, then, be another war, a war-between Serbia and Italy. Nor can it be doubted that if Italy proves false to all that her own history has proven and takes Slav lands, she will be compelled some day to relinquish them, as Austria was compelled to leave Venetia and seems now to be destined to leave the Trentino and Trieste.

persists to utter ruin. To Bosnia and

of the southern Slave, but to make this a union under Austrian sovereignty.
Should this dream be some time realized, and it is far less fantastic than Rumanian aspirations seemed three years ago, Italy might regret bitterly the policy which raised up a Slav foe on her own shores, waiting, as she waited in the case of Trieste and the Trentino, for that propitious moment to attack the enemy, who still held a province and a fraction of the Slav race.

dismemberment far beyond those described here.
But the irreducible minimum is the division I have outlined, a division which subtracts 15,000,000 Poles, Rumanians, Italians, Serbs, Ruthenians, Slovenes, from the dominion of the Magyar and the German-Austrian, and in doing this takes less than 2,000,000 Magyars and Germans.

WIN HONOR AT VERDUN.

Two Young Americans Wearing Cross Conferred for Bravery!

NEW YORK, September 9.-Two year Americans, George Fish of Los Angeles Americans, George Fish of Los Angeles and Louis C. Hammond of San Francisco, members of the American ambulance service, distinguished themselves at Verdun, it was learned here today, when they arrived on the French liner Chicago on a furiough. Both wore the French "Cross of War with Falms," conferred only, for conspicuous bravery in the field.

That the decoration had been won during the fiercest of the Verdun engagements was the statement of Kenneth T. White of Chicago, another member of the ambulance service, who was in the party.

